[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1244.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1780.

To the WHIGS of MARYLAND.

FEELING myself equally interested with you in the fate of America, I shall offer no apology for an address, containing a faithful representation of *her* public affairs. To claim your most serious attention, they need no aggravation: to palliate them, would be an insult to your fortitude. Engaged in the defence of the invaluable rights of free citizens, it is not in the power of temporary misfortunes, to shake your resolution, or alter the purpose of your souls. In struggling with difficulties, your spirits will acquire new vigour, and your heroism will flourish beneath the reign of adversity. Tyrants and their abettors may tremble in the hour of danger, and grow insolent on success, but the advocates for freedom are exalted above the reach of fortune.

Never was this country in a more critical situation than at the present moment. Charlestown, with its garrison, is at length in the possession of Sir Henry Clinton. I have no doubt, but that every effort was exerted for its preservation, which could have been expected from a brave and experienced commander, seconded by a small band of gallant soldiers; and though it is generally true, that eclat and applause are the attendants on the triumphal car, I flatter myself, that these unfortunate men will find the hours of captivity softened by the generous sympathy and just commendations of their countrymen, nor will the laurels of Saratoga be suffered to wither on the brow of Lincoln. It should be a maxim with Americans, that to deserve success, is more than to triumph. Let nations be ungrateful, 'tis ours to be just.

The consequences that must necessarily flow from this event are disagreeable. It lays open an extensive country to the ravages of an army, who have refined on the horrors of war. It restores the expiring hopes of the enemy. Intoxicated with their present success, they will anticipate future victories, and march forward to meet the caresses of fortune, with all the fond expectation of a bridegroom on the nuptial eve. They have already begun their career. General Leiphausen, with a force, equal to that of our victorious chief, is now penetrating into New-Jersey. Report says, that he has received a reinforcement of four thousand men from Sir Henry Clinton. Should this be true, our general, unless he has obtained a great addition to his army, will retreat before them, and leave the Jerseies unbefriended from the insults of an abandoned soldiery. Having nothing to hope for, and every thing to lose, his prudence will never permit him to risk a general action. How must a great man's humanity weep, should he be reduced to the sad necessity of abandoning these brave people in the hour of distress! They have already beheld scenes of cruelty, the recital of which must even bid the bosom of the tyrant have a sigh of remorse, and make him for a moment relent at his own infernal works! Virtue and beauty, which one must suppose would melt the murderer into compassion, and wrest the dagger from the assassin's hand, have been the objects of British barbarity! Happy would it be for America, could no other instances of this nature be produced: all their operations, during this contest, have been a tissue of outrages against the feelings of mankind, and yet, astonishing to be told! retaliation has slept. We have beheld our towns buried in one undistinguished ruin, and our cultivated farms laid waste. The blood of our butchered soldiers, of defenceless women and children, have called aloud for revenge; yet retaliation has slept! How long, Americans, will ye be unjust to yourselves? Will you never, never learn, that tenderness to your enemies foe is high treason against your country! Base minds will ever give indulgence the name of cowardice; the brave and virtuous alone are to be won by acts of benevolence. We are contending with Britons: to bring them to reason, we must retaliate. Though our affairs at this time wear a gloomy complexion, I indulge a joyful hope arising in my mind, that an opportunity will ere long present itself, when we shall have it in our power to chastise these wanton ravagers, and make them curse the moment in which they insulted Americans. This hope is no vain chimera of a heated imagination. Our illustrious ally, attentive to the interests of America, has destined a powerful fleet and army, to co-operate with her forces; that these are his intentions, is clearly and unequivocally evinced, by this armament's being subject to the controul and direction of America counsels. This act of unlimited confidence will eradicate every prejudice against our allies, which have been industriously fostered by our enemies, and impress every whig with the highest veneration for the great Louis, and the generous and gallant nation over whom he presides.

This armament, we have every reason to believe, will be on this coast in a few weeks; whether their arrival will be productive of utility, or plunge us into greater misfortunes, depends upon ourselves. If we, by an unpardonable remissness and neglect, are unprepared to second their efforts, it would have been better for us that they had never sought our shore. Should we suffer the intentions of this generous aid to be frustrated, for want of proper exertions on our part, we shall fix an indelible stain on our national character, and sully the arms of France: our consequence in Europe will be annihilated, and America will be no longer numbered amongst the nations. This picture requires no false colouring, to render it striking. Disgrace is depicted in every feature, and its drapery is shaded with infamy. View it, my countrymen; attentively view it: it rests with you, whether it shall be real or fictitious.

The American army, in its present situation, cannot act with that vigour the nature of this service will require. To expect it, would be a degree of insanity. They have no other dependence for provisions, but the precarious supplies of the present day. Their pay, scanty a pittance as it is, five months in arrears, the sick and wounded in the hospitals, who ought to be nursed by this country with the tenderness of parental affection, are languishinging for want of those necessaries their case demands; the quarter-masters are without money, and the magazines without forage; we have an artillery, but no horses to transport it. Discontents, fomented by the emissaries of our enemy, and too much encouraged by the wants of the soldiery, have spread amongst our ranks. Here, citizens, you have a true state of your army; should any person censure me for having painted their situation in too strong colours, I beg leave to assure them, that it is a sentiment of general Washington's, that more ill consequences would flow from a concealment of our distress, be it ever so great, than from its being fully known. I will not undertake to trace these evils up to their source; I will not say, that they are to be attributed to the blunders of a weak, or the designs of a wicked administration. This, however, I will venture to assert, that their authors, be they in ever so exalted stations, deserve, and I trust will feel the public resentment. But this is no time to look back, no time to criminate. It is a season for action, not deliberation; of opening new and brighter prospects, not of weeping over present distress. The state vessel is in a storm, and it behoves all hands on board to ply the sails and oars, and unite their exertions to carry her into a safe port.

The resources of this country are at least equal to the exigences of the times; there wants only a proper spirit in the people to call them forth. This spirit, I am well convinced, will discover itself at this important crisis. If I know the whigs of Maryland, no exertions in their power will be wanting. They are too sensible of the value of the prize for which they are contending, for which they have dared to bleed, to resign it on the approach of danger and difficulties. You are called upon by the commander in chief, and by congress, for an instantaneous supply of men and money. Your representatives, to whom these requisitions were directed, feel the necessity of a compliance. They will vote the required aid, but they can only vote, 'tis your duty, 'tis your interest, citizens, to stamp their laws with energy, and to carry them into immediate execution. Arguments to persuade you to such a conduct, would be needless. Your representatives will impose no burthens on you, but what are essentially necessary to your welfare, and what they will participate. They with no exemptions from military duty, and have set you a worthy example, by subscribing as far as their abilities will admit, to the loan held forth to raise the supplies of money required. To suppose that the sum wanted will not be immediately obtained by voluntary subscription, would be an affront to the virtuous of this state! When Rome was in distress, and assailed by her enemies, the ladies stripped themselves of their personal ornaments to augment the public treasury. Shall Roman matrons leave an example of public spirit, which the citizens of Maryland dare not equal? Forbid it patriotism! Forbid it honour!

Shall we be so lost to our own interest, as not chearfully to sacrifice a part of our property, to secure the whole? Shall we shrink from the dangers and fatigues of a single campaign, when by our exertions it may be closed with the firm establishment of our freedom and independence? Can we support the idea of the disgrace, that will flow from our defeating by our inactivity the attempts of our ally? Arise then, my countrymen, gird on your swords, and rush to the battle: Do you wish to be free? Then behave in such a manner as to deserve the blessing. Do you wish to enjoy tranquility? Hew your way to it with your swords: The olive branch will only flourish in a field, drenched with the blood of your enemies.

A WHIG.

Annapolis, June 20, 1780.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 10.

ARTICLES *of* CAPITULATION *proposed by major-general* LINCOLN, *for the surrender of* Charlestown.

Art. I. THAT all acts of hostility and work will cease between the besiegers and besieged, until the articles of capitulation shall be agreed on, signed, and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications shall be surrendered to the commander in chief of the British forces, such as they now stand.

Art. III. The continental troops and sailors, with their baggage, shall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain prisoners of war, until exchanged. While prisoners, they shall be supplied with good and wholesome provisions, in such quantity as is served out to the troops of his British majesty.

Art. IV. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, and be secured in their persons and property.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be continued under the care of their own surgeons, and be supplied with medicines, and such necessaries as are allowed to the British hospitals.

Art. VI. The officers of the army and navy shall keep their horses, swords, pistols, and baggage, which shall not be searched, and retain their servants.

Art. VII. The garrison shall, at an hour appointed, march out with shouldered arms, drums beating, and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Art. VIII. That the French consul, his house, papers and other movable property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the commander in chief of the British forces.

Art. IX. That the citizens shall be protected in their persons and properties.

Art. X. That a twelvemonth's time be allowed all such as do not choose to continue under the British government, to dispose of their effects real and personal in the state, without any molestation whatever, or to remove such part thereof as they choose, as well as themselves and families; and that during that time they, or any of them, may have it at their option to reside occasionally in town or country.

Art. XI. That the same protection to their persons and properties, and the same time for the removal of their effects, be given to the subjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

Art. XII. That a veſſel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the general's diſpatches, which are not to be opened.

B. LINCOLN.

Charles-town, May 8, 1780.

General Sir HENRY CLINTON *and admiral* ARBUTHNOT's ANSWER *to the above articles, which was finally agreed to.*

Art. I. All acts of hoſtility and work ſhall ceaſe until the articles of capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications, with the ſhipping at the wharves, artillery, and all public ſtores whatſoever, ſhall be ſurrendered in their preſent ſtate to the commanders of the inveſting forces. Proper officers ſhall attend from the reſpective departments to receive them.

Art. III. Granted.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, as priſoners upon parole; which parole, ſo long as they obſerve, ſhall ſecure them from being moleſted in their property by the Britiſh troops.

Art. V. Granted.

Art. VI. Granted; except with reſpect to their horſes, which will not be allowed to go out of town, but may be diſpoſed of by a perſon left from each corps for that purpoſe.

Art. VII. The whole garriſon ſhall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will depoſit their arms. The drums are not to beat a Britiſh march, or colours to be uncaſed.

Art. VIII. Agreed; with this reſtriction, that he is to conſider himſelf as a priſoner on parole.

Art. IX. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the ſiege, muſt be priſoners on parole; and with reſpect to their property in the city, ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the militia. And all other perſons now in the town, not deſcribed in this, or other article, are notwithſtanding underſtood to be priſoners on parole.

Art. X. The diſcuſſion of this article, of courſe, cannot poſſibly be entered into at preſent.

Art. XI. The ſubjects of France and Spain ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the French conſul.

Art. XII. Granted; and a proper veſſel, with a flag, will be provided for that purpoſe.

All public papers and records muſt be carefully preſerved, and faithfully delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them.

H. CLINTON,
M. ARBUTHNOT.

Camp before Charles-town, May 9, 1780.

TRENTON, *June* 14.

Since the enemy have been at Elizabeth-town point, a party of 16 of our militia having been out on a ſcout, fell in with 17 of the enemy, whom they brought off with their arms, without firing a gun.

It is reported that part of the Britiſh troops is arrived at Staten-Iſland from South Carolina.

We are informed that the enemy ſtill continue at Elizabeth-town point inactive, except ſcouting parties that are daily ſkirmiſhing with our militia; in ſeveral of which the militia have fought with great ſpirit, and been ſucceſsful. Our loſs is computed to be about 30 killed and wounded, captain Reves being among the former. The enemy's loſs is ſaid to be 150 killed, and as many more wounded.

A few days ago thirty-four of the convention troops, Heſſians, were taken up in Monmouth county, on their way to New-York, and ſent to Philadelphia gaol.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 23.

RETURN of killed and wounded during the ſiege of Charles-town.

Killed, 2 colonel, 1 aid de camp, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 10 ſergeants, 68 rank and file, continentals.—Wounded, 1 major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 18 ſergeants, and 114 rank and file, continentals.

The militia and ſeamen being in a different part of the town, ſuffered no loſs.

RETURN of the continental troops, priſoners of war, including the ſick and wounded.

Major-general Lincoln.

Brigadiers; Moultrie, M'Intoſh, Woodford, Scott, Du Portail, Hogan.

Colonels 9, lieutenant colonels 14, majors 15, captains and captain-lieutenants 84, lieutenants 84, ſecond lieutenants and enſigns 32.

Non-commiſſioned officers, 209, drums and fifes 140, rank and file 1977.

The number of deſerters of our army from the 29th of March to the 12th May, amounted only to 28.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, June 12.

"More bad luck; a part of Scott's brigade, about 400, were all kill'd and taken at a place call'd the Hanging Rocks, about a hundred miles this ſide Charles-town; they made great havock with the Britiſh light horſe, kill'd three hundred, which were near half the party."

Charles county, June 5, 1780.

To be LET for a term, or the fiſhing ſeaſon, THREE good landings, at Pomonkey, on Patowmack river, where large ſeines may be worked, and great quantities of ſhads and herrings taken in the proper ſeaſon. There is a good houſe at each landing, which are all noted as good and convenient fiſheries. For terms apply at the place to

2w RICHARD BRANDT.

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew Sparks and Margaret his wife, to John Hammelton, for a tract of land lying in the aforeſaid county.

3 w8 JOHN HAMMELTON.

Annapolis, June 15, 1780.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of very old BARBADOS and DEMAIRA SPIRIT, by

4w JAMES WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS a commiſſion iſſued from Montgomery county court, at the inſtance of Meſſrs. George and Thomas Beall, ſons of the late colonel George Beall, empowering us the ſubſcribers to examine evidences to prove and perpetuate the memory of the bounds of a tract of land lying in the county aforeſaid, named the Rock of Dumbarton: We do give this public notice, that in obedience to the ſaid commiſſion, we purpoſe to meet on ſaid land on Monday the thirty-firſt day of July next, to examine upon oath all evidences that ſhall be nominated or offered to us concerning their knowledge of the bounds of ſaid land. Witneſs our hands, this 3d day of June, 1780.

ANDREW HEUGH,
BENJAMIN BECRAFT, jun.
3w THOMAS M'CUBBIN,
AARON LANHAM.

BADGER

COVERS at Mr. Ogle's plantation, near Annapolis, at two hundred pounds the ſeaſon and eight dollars the groom. He is full fifteen hands one inch high, a dark gray, and allowed by judges to be a fine horſe. He was got by governor Eden's Badger, his dam by Samuel Galloway, Eſquire's Selim, his grandam (an imported mare) by Spot, his great grandam by Cartouche, his great great grandam by Old Traveller, his great great great grandam by Sedbury, his great great great great grandam by Childers, out of a barb mare.

Governor Eden's Badger was got by lord Chedworth's Boſphorus, who won ſeven king's plates, his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, who beat lord March's Bajazet over the Currah of Kildare, his grandam by the duke of Devonſhire's Flying Childers. Badger won the fifty at Guilford, and got lamed at Epſom, the only times he ſtarted.

Good paſturage for mares at five pounds a week, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may be loſt.

No mare will be received, unleſs the money is ſent with her.

6w 6 G. WATKINS.

Commiſſioners office, Annapolis, May 8, 1780.

THE honourable general aſſembly having on the 7th of May reſolved, "That the commiſſioners for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts be directed to call on the ſeveral collectors to make immediate payment, and in caſe of neglect, to put their bonds in ſuit, and alſo to call on all public debtors to ſettle their accounts, and in caſe of neglect, to compel payment without delay;" in conformity thereto the commiſſioners hereby give notice to the ſeveral collectors and public debtors to comply with the ſaid reſolution.

Signed per order.

4 T. GASSAWAY, clerk.

THE ſubſcriber, being about to leave Europe and to return in a few months, thinks it neceſſary to inform thoſe perſons indebted to the late partnerſhips of Williamſon and co. and Stevenſon, Randolph and Cheſton, of Briſtol, that the partnerſhip of Williamſon and co. was diſſolved in the year 1769, by another perſon coming into the buſineſs, and that the partnerſhip of Stevenſon, Randolph, and Cheſton, which commenced at the diſſolution of the firſt, was likewiſe diſſolved the laſt day of December, 1775, ſince which no ſettlement or dividend has taken place between the partners of the affairs of either partnerſhip. He alſo thinks it neceſſary to inform all perſons concerned, that William Stevenſon, one of the partners in the above mentioned houſes, became a bankrupt in October, 1778, and his brother, Daniel Cheſton, being the principal creditor, was appointed ſole aſſignee, and to whom an aſſignment of all the bankrupt's effects were made for the benefit of his creditors. From theſe circumſtances they will take notice that whoever calls upon them for payment of the debts due by them, muſt be furniſhed with powers of attorney from William Randolph, of Briſtol, Daniel Cheſton, aſſignee of William Stevenſon, and the ſubſcriber, or in lieu thereof they muſt ſhew there has been a ſettlement and dividend of effects of both the partnerſhips, by producing aſſignments of their reſpective dividends, under the hands and ſeals of the above mentioned William Randolph, Daniel Cheſton, aſſignee as aforeſaid, and myſelf.

2 JAMES CHESTON.

LAWS of MARYLAND, paſſed March ſeſſion, 1780, may be had at the printing-office. 9

THERE is at the plantation of Jonathan Jeſter, living at the Head of Locker's, in Kent county, a black horſe, about thirteen hands high, has a bald face, one white foot, and appears to have a brand on his near butock with the letter K. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2w

Bladenſburg, May 11, 1780.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from this place laſt night a certain John Wood, who has been detected in ſtealing tobacco out of the warehouſe here, which he ſhipped in different craft, chiefly in the night time, to the amount of twenty-ſix hogſheads, that have been diſcovered, and we ſuſpect he has taken more which we have not yet found out.

He is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, about twenty-ſix years of age, ſtout ſhouldered, has a wrinkled forehead, and a remarkable way of grining when he laughs, has black fore teeth, thick legs, a down ſheepiſh look, but aſſumes the air of a man of buſineſs and importance. He has variety of good cloaths made in the moſt faſhionable manner, is much of a coxcomb. He rode a black ſtallion about 16 hands high, 6 or 7 year old, with a blaze face, and carries himſelf very high, trots and gallops. A ſaddle half worn, with a dun ſkin ſeat and a green houſing lined with red.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid John Wood and ſecures him in any jail ſo that he may be brought to trial, ſhall receive the above reward.

3 JOHN BRALL, } inſpectors.
SAMUEL SHECKLES, }

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1780.

RAN away, about the beginning of April from the ſubſcriber, living near Hewell's warehouſe in St. Mary's county, a young country born negro fellow, named JERRY, about ſix feet high, rather ſlender made, very knock-kneed, and ſtoops a little when walking, has down roguiſh look; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured kerſey wove country cloth woollen jacket not full'd, and ſtriped country cloth breeches mixed wool and tow, a coarſe tow ſhirt, old ſhoes and ſtockings, and a felt hat covered on the crown with hares fur. He has work'd a few months at the carpenter's trade, and has been uſed to making tar at the lower end of this county. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber ſhall have, if taken ten miles from home one hundred dollars, if twenty miles two hundred dollars, if at a greater diſtance three hundred dollars, or if ſecured in any jail, ſo as the ſubſcriber gets him again, one hundred dollars.

2 JOHN BRISCOE.

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